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LETTER DATED 29 JUNE 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose the English and French versions of the second submission of the Government of Canada as required pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 771 (1992).

I should be grateful if you would have this report distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) David M. MALONE
Ambassador and
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

(Original: English and French)

**REPORT PURSUANT
TO UNSC RESOLUTION 780/92**

CANADIAN REPORT #2

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ANNEX 1

REPORT PURSUANT TO UNSC RESOLUTION 780/92

REPORT #2

1. INTRODUCTION

In Resolutions 771 and 780, the Security Council called upon States to collate substantiated information, in their possession or submitted to them, on violations of humanitarian law being committed in the former Yugoslavia, and to make this information available to the Council and to the UN Commission of Experts. Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Security COuncil Resolution 771 (1992), Canada's second report contains information on alleged violations of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the 1977 Additional Protocols and other applicable international humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia.

Canada submitted its first report to the United Nations Secretary General on March 9th. For the first report, an Information Coordinator collected information from a variety of sources to provide a complete factual background to the crisis, including sixty-five reports from non-governmental and regional organizations, governments and the United Nations. The second stage in the process established by Canada to collect information on violations of international humanitarian law began January 12th, 1993, when the Secretary of State for External Affairs invited members of the Canadian public to provide substantiated and detailed information on war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia. (See Annex 1 for a copy of the data input form). The information received from members of the public was then analyzed and cross-referenced with the information already gathered by the Information Coordinator and only substantiate and credible information was drawn on in the preparation of Canada's second report.

The information received by the Information Coordinator includes statements from victims or witnesses who are now living in Canada; statements from Canadians of Yugoslav descent who are in contact with family or friends who were victims of, or witnessed war crimes in the territory of the former Yugoslavia; and statements from Canadians who were in the former Yugoslavia and witnessed, or received statements or allegations of violations of international humanitarian law.

In this process, an attempt has been made to collect information from all parties to the conflict. The results of this process depended upon the content of the information send to the Information Coordinator; its detail and substantiation, or lack thereof.

Consequently, this report includes those allegations which have been substantiated, that is, the information which could be corroborated by other sources. Corroboration consisted of cross-referencing the information received with other material reporting the same incident, or the same location where a number of allegations took place.

Due to the amount of information received - over 600 data input forms have been submitted plus additional individual reports - and the confidential nature of some of the information, not all details and allegations have been included in this report.

* In order to respect confidentiality, the names of alleged perpetrators and their victims are indicated by initials only in this report. Canada has further information and details substantiating the allegations included in this report, which we will make available on a confidential basis directly to the Commission of Experts.

2. LIST OF REPORTED ALLEGATIONS

2.1 **Borovo** (North-west of Vukovar, Croatia)
(Reports No. 43, 110, 115, 116, 117, 133, 144, 145, 146, 158, 186)

In the Borovo area of Croatia allegations were made that during the months of July, August and October of 1991, there were many incidences of torture and execution of Serbian civilians, and destruction of civilian objects.

On July 4th, 1991, four members of the Croatian National Guard, namely Z. K., M. N., T. I. and S. M., reportedly tortured and killed unarmed Serbian civilians. The reported victims are D. M. and S. S. . (Reports No. 115, 145, 158)

On 13 July 1991, an unarmed Serbian civilian, M. D., was reportedly taken away and killed. His body was found in the Dunav River on the 17 July 1991. The perpetrator is reported to be N. H., a member of the Croatian National Guard. (Reports No. 117, 144)

On 26 August 1991, an unarmed Serbian civilian, I. L., was allegedly killed by members of the Croatian National Guard. The name of only one alleged perpetrator was provided: I. Z. . (Reports No. 116, 149)

In October 1991, it was reported that civilians from Borovo were rounded up in the village and taken to Vukovar where they were executed by members of the Croatian military police. Two military policemen present are identified: V. S. and V. D.. C. J., an unarmed Serbian civilian, is one reported victim.

Also in October 1991, a number of civilians were reportedly detained, tortured and then killed by "irregulars of the Croatian Defence Units". These irregulars are identified as V. S., V. S., M. F., S. D. and V. D.. Among the victims are M. D., M. S., Mr. P. and N. V., all reportedly unarmed Serbian civilians. (Reports No. 110, 131, 133)

On 20 October 1991, a number of Serbian hospitalized civilians reportedly received inhumane treatment and were executed. The alleged perpetrator is Z. M. , a member of a Croatian National Guard reserve unit. (Report No. 186)

2.2 Cemerno - (60-70 km south of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina)
(Reports No. 121, 139, 140)

According to a number of reports, on 10 May 1992, the Serbian village of Cemerno was pillaged, and burnt. During the attack by members of the Territorial Units of Bosnia-Hercegovina from "Kalcanj", thirty-one unarmed Serbian civilians were killed, some allegedly tortured prior to their execution. Among the reported victims are R. B., N. C., Z. D., D. B., M. B., K. B., G. B. and M. B..

During the same incident on 10 May 1992, there were also reports of sexual assault of five women. The alleged victims are S. B., J. D., S. M., R. D. and S. D..

The individuals identified as the alleged perpetrators are B. N., D. E., S. P. and S P..

2.3 Cerna - (40 km south of Osijek, Croatia)
(Report No. 165)

On 16-17 February 1992, members of the Croatian National Guard allegedly killed the members of a family in the village of Cerna. Two children were among those who were killed. The family was at home, unarmed, and all were civilians. The victims are R. O., A. O., M. O., M. O. and N. O..

The individuals reported as alleged perpetrators are J. S., I. M. and I. S.. The commanding officer of the Croatian National Guard of the village of Cerna was also identified.

2.4 Daruvar - (100 km east of Zagreb, Croatia)
(Reports No. 125, 164, 167, 179)

Allegations of torture, rape and killing of unarmed Serbian civilians committed by the Croatian police in Daruvar were reported.

On 16 January 1992, one detainee, J. R., was allegedly tortured and then executed by the Croatian police. The same day, D. P., an unarmed civilian, was shot next to his house by members of the Croatian police in Daruvar. (Reports No. 125, 167)

M. P., a Serbian woman, was allegedly killed the night of 21-22 January 1992 by the Croatian police in Daruvar while her son, Pero, was arrested and another Serbian civilian was abducted. On 30 January 1992, their bodies were discovered in the vicinity of Starcevci near Miljanovci. Their bodies revealed gunshot wounds and marks of torture. (Report No. 179)

Allegations were made that on 25 February 1992, members of a family were tortured, raped and executed. They were in their house in Daruvar and unarmed. The mother was reportedly raped in front of her husband and children. The entire family was allegedly tortured and then killed. The names of the victims are R. R., J. R., D. R. and N. R.. It is unclear from the reports whether the alleged perpetrators were members of the Croatian police or members of the Croatian National Guard. The commanding officer of the unit involved has been named. (Report No. 164)

2.5 Gorazde - (40 km south-west of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina)
(Reports No. 104, 105)

On 25 of May 1992, members of the Vukasinovic family were reportedly killed and burnt in their house by Muslim members of Territorial Defence units of Bosnia-Hercegovina, led by S. H.. The victims are V. V., B. V., M. V., J. V., D. V. and V. V.. They were all unarmed civilians and some were elderly.

The reported perpetrators are F. A., I. S., and S. H. who was identified as the unit commanding officer.

2.6 Gornja Grapska
(Doboj, 40 Km north-west of Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina)
(Reports No. 100, 201, 202, 203, 204)

Allegations of killing, torture, disappearance and beating of unarmed Muslim civilians by Serbian soldiers were reported. There were also reports of destruction of houses, mosques and one cemetery by Serbian soldiers. The incidence occurred following attacks on 10 May 1992 on the village of Gornja Grapska.

It was reported that after civilians of the village surrendered, Serbian soldiers divided them into two groups: men were transported into jails; women and children were taken to another village. One group of men was interrogated in army barracks called

"Cetvrti Juli" in Doboj, in a section called "Milkovac". A second group was interrogated at Doboj prison. It was reported that among the detainees in both groups, there were old people and underage children.

One victim describes his experience in Doboj prison, where he spent 14 days from 11 May to 25 May 1992, in the following terms:

> In a space of 16 M X 20 M, 268 men were confined. We were sleeping on cement floors without any covers. There were no bathrooms. Hand-held cans provided by Serbs were used as toilets. About 60% of the people at that time were beaten up and tortured during interrogation. (Report No. 100)

The victim reported the names of alleged perpetrators. Major S. was the "main coordinator" of the attack on Gornja Grapska with another man named S.. In the detention camp, the person in command was a Serb by the name of M. T. from the village of Bare. The second in command was A. R.. The main interrogator was a man from the S.U.P. in Doboj. The other guards were R. P. and A., a former worker in the "Sipad" factory in Doboj.

One eyewitness reports allegations of torture, deportation, deliberate killings of civilians, destruction of mosques, houses and of one cemetery were perpetrated by Serbian soldiers on 10 May 1992. The Muslim civilian victims who were reported killed are E. H., A. A., F. A., H. H., I. M., N. B., S. H. and D., S. C. (killed by S. L.) and N. H. (killed by G. D.).

2.7 Gospic - (In the Licko region, on the Adriatic coast of Croatia)
(Reports No. 20, 21, 29, 49, 63, 66, 132, 136)

Several reports alleged that in May 1991, 400 Serbs were victims of a mass execution which took place on the road to Perusic. Those reported responsible are members of the Croatian military. Among the victims is M. C., a Serbo-Croat civilian. According to the report, he was first detained on the job - he worked for a construction company in Gospic - with other employees and was later tortured and killed on the road to Perusic. (Report No. 49)

On 16-18 October 1991 in the village of Kukin Do, near Gospic, members of the Croatian National Guard allegedly killed a number of unarmed Serbian civilians. Reports estimate that a total of 24 to 500 Serbian civilians were killed. The reported victims are

B. S. (judge), L. T., D. B., R. B., M. K. and D. K. (a judge and his wife), D. V., P. L., S. S., M. S. (lawyer), B. S., S. K. (newspaper reporter), Z. M. and N. G.. (Reports No. 20, 21, 29, 114)

Between September and December 1991, 22 unarmed named civilians were allegedly victims of torture, illegal confinement, disappearance and execution. The perpetrators are reportedly Croat irregulars. (Reports No. 63, 66)

2.8 **Kljuc** (40 km south-west of Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina) (Reports No. 71, 72, 73, 74, 76)

Allegations were made that following a Serbian attack on the village of Kljuc there were several incidence of beating and killing of Muslim civilians.

On 27 May 1992, the village was under an attack by Serb troops. One victim reported that two Serbian soldiers entered her house, beat up her mother, and asked for money. The same night their neighbour was killed. On the 31st of May 1992, Serb soldiers started "cleansing the Muslim people" (report No. 71): all men were taken to camps; between 150 to 170 were reportedly killed and then burnt. Only women, children and elderly were left in the village. More allegations of rape, torture, beating, threats and killing were made. Hundreds of people allegedly disappeared. Every night, one or two houses were burnt down, and all mosques were destroyed. (Reports No. 71, 74)

Other attacks occurred on 26-27 June and in September 1992 and further allegations of pillaging and killing were made. One witness of these incidents reported the death of her husband, mother, father and neighbours, all unarmed Muslim civilians. In September all Muslims in the town were expelled and left for Travnik. (Reports No. 72, 76)

Two reported alleged perpetrators are R. S. and D. S..

2.9 Manjaca detention camp -
(South of Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina)
(Reports No. 69, 77, 78, 79, 80, 99, 100, 101, 103)

Various reports and statements mentioned the Manjaca detention camp run by Serbs, where a large number of Croats and Muslims were detained. Reports of mistreatment during detention include allegations of beatings; disappearance of 20 persons per day; denial of food and insufficient water supply (one glass per day for four persons); unsanitary conditions of detention; humiliating treatment; torture and killing.

On 7 July 1992, following the attack on Sanski Most (see 2.14), a number of inhabitants of that village were taken to the alleged Manjaca detention camp. Other detainees had been transferred from Omarska camp (see 2.11) to Manjaca during the month of August 1992.

One ex-detainee describes his experience while he and others were moved to Manjaca from Omarska: "1,250 were crammed into eleven buses. In my bus, four men died on the way to Manjaca. When we were exiting from the buses, the guards from Omarska killed about 28 men that I know of." (Report No. 101, see also reports No. 100, 103).

Another ex-detainee of the Manjaca detention camp relates his experience:

> Every day Serb guards would take us out of the stables at 7 a.m., force us to sit in the sun holding our heads down - we had to hold our heads down all the time-and our hands behind our back. Serbs forced us to stay in this position till 3-4 p.m. Serb guards, soldiers and civilians would come and beat us with bats, pieces of wood, metal bars, hoses, wire cables; they would kick us; they would hit us in the kidneys, across the neck, over the head, across the back. ... Often Serb civilians were let into the concentration camp, including women and children. They would spit on us, stone us, beat us with anything they could lay their hands on. Some would even cut fingers of prisoners' hands leaving only three fingers (Serb salute). ... Serbs forced us to do all kinds of manual labour. ... Serbs forced the prisoners into the woods in their t-shirts in the winter in bitterly cold weather. While working in the fields, I saw starving Muslims grazing grass until their stomachs swelled. Prisoners that spoke to Red Cross members in a foreign language were beaten with particular cruelty. (Report No. 69)

Another detainee talks about is experience at the detention camp. He reports the following:

> At the prison camp we were tortured, and beaten with clubs or lead pipes. They would come daily and take people for interrogation - many would not come back. This went on for seven (7) months. A person by the name of R. was the judge of the Regional Court in my town of Sanski Most. He was a Serb. He would, along with others, interrogate approximately 100 people daily. They were beaten and tortured to admit that they were part of a terrorist movement against the Serbs. (Report No. 99)

The alleged perpetrators are B. (captain and interrogator in the camp), Z. (from Manjaca and interrogator in the camp), S., M. from Belgrade. The names of the following guards were also reported: K (from Banja Luka), C. and B..

One ex-detainee describes the special treatment of Croat detainees, which was allegedly worse than the treatment of Muslims:

> In the camp Croats were under strict restrictions. They could not move anywhere. Each time Serbian forces were beaten in the battlefields then the Serbs would take Croat detainees, break their fingers and arms and cut them up. They would let them heal and start all over again. (Report No. 99)

The reported Croat victims of beatings are J. C., I. P., N. K. from the county of Slunj. One reported alleged Serbian interrogator is named N., nickname 'G.'. (Report No. 100)

2.10 Marino Selo -(30 km west of Split, Croatia)
(Reports No. 109, 122, 185)

A large number of statements reveal the existence of a detention camp in Marino Selo, referred to as the "Fisherman Hut".

Unlawful confinement, torture and execution of unarmed Serbian civilians allegedly occurred between 15th-19th November 1991. A number of victims were taken from Kip and brought to the camp in Marino Selo.

There are eighteen reported victims named, most from three families, who were

executed. Two others were unlawfully confined and tortured, however they were reported not to have been killed. (reports No. 109, 122, 185)

The names of the alleged perpetrators are V. K., G. B., J. H., K. J., Z. S., Z. S. and D. S., all members of the Croatian military police. (Report No. 109)

2.11 Novska - (35 km west of Nova Gradiska, Croatia)
(Report No. 188)

On 20-21 December 1991, members of one family living in Novska were allegedly tortured and killed by their neighbour, an Albanian member of the Croatian National Guard by the name of K. T..

Relatives of the victims M. K., M. K, A. U. and J.U. from Novska, witnessed the incident.

2.12 Omarska Detention camp -
(25 km west of Banja Luka, Bosnia-Hrezegovina)
(Reports No. 70, 101, 103, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 234)

Many allegations have been received of torture, killing, denial of food and other mistreatment during detention in an iron-ore mine converted into an alleged "concentration camp".

One ex-detainee reports his experience at the Omarska camp after his arrest on the 26th of June, 1992. Four days after his arrest he was taken to Omarska:

> On the fifth day [after I arrived], I got my first food, one eighth of a loaf of bread. ... After 28 days, they put me on the 'pista' which was an asphalt parking lot. Here I was with another 600-800 people. Most of the time we were forced to lay motionless on the asphalt on our bellies. If anybody moved the Serbs opened fire in that direction from the anti-aircraft four barrel machine gun mounted on an armoured car by the 'White House' - (Bijela Kuca) usually killing 4-5 people daily and wounding others. ... I saw Serbs mutilate a Moslem named J. from Kozarac, about 29 years old. They tortured him and then ordered another Muslim man to rip J.'s testicles

> with his teeth, J. died shortly after. ... I would often see torture and murders. On St. Peter's Day a Serb religious holiday at the end of July or the beginning of August, Serbs celebrated by killing prisoners. ... In my estimation about 170 people were murdered that night. ... The prisoners were forced to throw the dead bodies into a two ton yellow truck. Every day the truck was loaded about four (4) times with dead bodies. The prisoners who were loading the truck were later executed. (Report No. 101)

This report also alleges that for their one meal a day, the inmates were forced within two minutes to get up, run, eat and run back to lay down in the parking lot again; there were 58 women at the detention camp and they were raped every night by Serb guards and other Serbs coming to the camp for that purpose; one Muslim woman was forced to perform oral sex with other prisoners, prisoners were also forced to perform sex with her and when they refused she was beaten. Many men are believed to have been buried in a mine pit toward Gradina, about 5 km from the detention camp.

The reported victims are M. D. and S. (an Albanian from Kosovo living in Prijedor), both of whom were beaten and killed; Professor A. P. from Prijedor and another man named M. were also killed. Other named individuals who have allegedly disappeared are H. M. from Cela by Prijedor and E. T. and his brother.

The alleged perpetrators are Z. who reportedly killed Professor A. P. from Prijedor and M. (also from Prijedor) and Z. who allegedly tortured and then killed a young Muslim man who was singing "Nejad Se Bosno" ("Bosnia Do Not Give Up")

Another ex-detainee reported his experience at the detention camp, stating that the Serbian army attacked the town of Kozarac on the 24th of May 1992. Muslims and Croats from the town were rounded up and taken along with the others to Omarska. After 10-15 days, torture and executions began, most of them taking place in a room called the "bijela kuca" (the white house). The detainee was beaten severely. He describes some incidents at the camp in the following terms:

> The guards would come and take away men, at random it seemed. Each night gun shots would be heard and each morning at 6 o'clock we would see 20-30 dead men loaded on a truck and taken away to an unknown destination. The driver of the truck was R. M.. During the time I was there 2000 men were executed. Prisoners were subjected to many forms of tortures. (Report No. 103)

The victim also alleges that for the five first days, no food was given to the detainees; for 72 days, the victim did not did not get a change of clothes or a chance to

wash except for his hands and face. The Serb guards would force the prisoners to give up all of their belongings and to sign documents giving away their other property.

The individuals identified as alleged perpetrators who killed the prisoners at Omarska are M. A., R. G., S. M., K., P., D., R., S., N. and M. H.. Z. M. (policeman) was reportedly the commander of the camp.

A considerable number of other reports received also contain allegations of torture and killing at the Omarska camp. The names of alleged victims are S. J., J. J., F. A., S. P., I. H., A. J., H. P., S. S., E. K., S. S., M. B., Z. S., S. G. and I. B..

The names of alleged perpetrators, all identified as members of the Serbian military, are M. K., M. J., R. P., M. J., C. C., D. P., J. N., R. D., G. G., D. T., R. P., D. M. and R. G..

2.13 Prijedor - (40 north-west of Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina)
(Reports No. 67, 68, 70, 101, 102, 191, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 205, 206, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 235, 236, 237)

Allegations were made that between the end of May 1992 and August 1992 there were several incidents of beating and torture of Muslims in the area of Prijedor. Detainees were kept in a detention camp for a short period of time until they were transferred to the Omarska camp (17 km from Prijedor).

On 30 May 1992, the town of Prijedor was under attack by Serbian troops. Allegedly, many women and children were killed and/or raped. In the Prijedor SUP building (Secretariat of Internal Affairs), a number of men were reportedly forcibly detained, beaten and tortured, some were killed.

One of the victims relates his experience in Prijedor SUP in the following terms:

> In SUP Serb soldiers pierced my skull with the gun breech. We were all mercilessly beaten; Serbs ordered us to face the wall so that we could not see who was beating us. There were about one hundred Serb soldiers in the room 'interrogating' and beating us. (Report No. 70)

The reported victims of torture and killing in the SUP building were N. T., C. V.

and his son, and a Muslim whose first name is H.

2.14 Sanski Most - (40 km west of Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina)
(Reports No. 69, 75, 99)

Allegations of killings, the destruction of civilian objects, indiscriminate attacks, torture, poor conditions of detention and pillage during and following an attack by Serbian troops in May of 1992 were reported by victims and witnesses.

On 25 May 1992, at approximately 14:00, the town of Sanski Most was allegedly blocked by tanks, armoured vehicles and Serbian troops. On the 26th of May 1992, Serbs opened fire and started bombing and systematically demolishing houses. On the 27th of May 1992 at 9:00, the population was given an ultimatum to come out and surrender or they would be killed. Houses belonging to Muslims and Croats had to be marked by white sheets on the roof. The population was ordered to gather in an open field. All arms had to be surrendered. At 10:00 more mortar rounds were launched, this time aimed at the designated houses. It was during the mortar attacks that Muslims and Croats gathered as ordered. Civilians were wounded and some were killed. Houses were burnt down after being pillaged. A number of elderly people who stayed in their houses and did not gather in the field as ordered, were killed.

In one particular instance, in a house with 12 adults and 10 young children and babies, it was reported that: "Serbs threw grenades and after went inside the houses and anybody who survived was finished by the knife or was shot". (Report No. 99). One Croat woman, I. U., and her daughter, were among the victims.

In the open field there were eventually over 1000 people. Because of the lack of food, Serbs let the small children and the elderly people go. The remaining 700-800 were allegedly detained in the town sport centres and witnessed houses in the village been systematically blown up or burnt down. In a "special interrogation house", detainees were beaten and tortured while asked to reveal where their possessions were. Many were executed.

One of the victims describes his experience in the following terms:

> During the abduction and in confinement, I suffered constant beatings at the hands of Serbian Armed Forces and Serb civilians. Serbian Armed Forces and Serb civilians hit me with bats, rifle butts, and kicked me with boots. ... In confinement, where I was from the 27th of May until the 7th of July

> 1992 (in the Hasan Kikic school), I was mistreated by Serb guards and personnel constantly, daily. I was beaten over head with chair legs, kicked in the kidneys, in the back. ... During confinement we were given some drenched, oozy food, one tablespoon per meal, twice a day, sometimes not even that. Serb guards allowed 30-40 seconds per 'meal'. While trying to get to the meal-servers and during the meal we were constantly beaten. After the 11th of June, Serbs allowed civilians to bring us food; however they mistreated these civilians constantly. For example I saw a case where a Serb guard planted a hand grenade in one woman's food basket; he then accused her of bringing concealed weapons and unleashed heavy beatings upon her. However, very little food reached us, it was mostly taken or stolen by Serb guards. (Report No. 69)

On 7 July 1992, the inhabitants incarcerated in the sport-centres were taken to Manjaca another detention camp. They were transported in trucks, with canvas backs secured by steel cables.

One ex-detainee reports that:

> On the way, Serbs would stop the truck in a sunny spot and wait for the temperature to rise. We were all severely beaten, we got dehydrated and perspired profusely. ... People had no choice but to urinate and defecate on themselves and people around them. In the truck I was in, 18 Muslims died from thirst. (Report No. 69)

Allegedly, in the region of Sanski Most, Serb forces destroyed 15 mosques, all schools and all civilian objects of importance. Every building was pillaged.

The reported victims are N. S. and V. .

2.15 Sarvas - (20 km east of Osijek, Croatia)
(Report No. 166)

Allegations were made that on 2 August 1991 a number of unarmed civilians were killed in their homes by members of the Croatian National Guard. Some reports include allegations of torture, rape, forcible displacement and execution.

One alleged perpetrator is I. F., a member of the Croatian National Guard. Other perpetrators who are not named are reportedly members of the Croatian police force.

3. Conclusion

The results of this report reveal that the worst situations reported were in the alleged detention camps in Sanski Most, Manjaca, Omarska and Prijedor. The reports received were detailed and included the names of alleged victims, perpetrators and witnesses. Consequently, they could provide a good basis for further investigation.

It must also be pointed out that only a very few reports were submitted which included Croatian victims.

ANNEX 1: DATA INPUT FORM

Those able to provide substantiated information on breaches of humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia are invited to complete the following questions and submit this form to:

Information Coordinator
160 Elgin Street, Main Plaza
P.O. Box 70090
Ottawa, Ontario
K2P 2M3

Canada will draw on information gathered by this process in preparing a report to the United Nations Secretary General.

Please note that this form is not to be used in claiming compensation for loses arising from the conflict.

Please do not be discouraged by the length and detail of this form. You may have answers only for few questions, however even partially completed forms can be useful. Please, answer in either French or English and send before February 28, 1993.

1-IDENTIFICATION OF THE PERSON MAKING THE REPORT

The source of this information will be treated in confidence, if you so desire.

1.1 Name: . . . . . .

1.2 Address: . . . . . .

1.3 Relationship, if any, to the victim(s)/perpetrator(s): . . . . . .
. . . . . .

1.4 How did you obtain this information? (What is your source?): . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

1.5 Please check this box if you wish the information in this part 1 to be kept confidential:

[ ]

2-IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIM(S)

2.1 Name: . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

2.2 Date of birth: . . . . . .

2.3 Sex: . . . . . .

2.4 Ethnic or minority group: . . . . . .
. . . . . .

2.5 Status (civilian, combatant, prisoner of war, detainee, journalist, wounded or sick, medical personnel, child, other): . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

2.6 Was the victim carrying arms (weapons) at the time of the allegation? What was the victim doing at the time of the incident? . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

3. DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS

3.1 Date: . . . . . .

3.2 Location (street, village, city, region, Republic): . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

3.3 Allegation (for example: execution, torture, rape, unjustifiable confinement, forcible displacement, deportation, disappearance, hostage-taking, mistreatment in detention, unfair trial, attacks on medical or relief personnel and vehicles, targeting of civilians and civilian objects, attacks against journalists, denial of food supply, targeting of historic buildings and churches, pillage, etc.): . . . . . .
. . . . . .
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4. PERPETRATOR(S)

4.1 Name(s) . . . . . .

4.2 Status (military (rank, if possible), civilian, other) . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

4.3 Unit or group suspected (detail any identifying symbols, i.e uniforms, name tags, etc.)
. . . . . .

4.4 Name of commanding officer, if known: . . . . . .
. . . . . .

5. WITNESSES

5.1 Are there other witnesses? What are their names? Addresses? . . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

5.2 If available, please attach the statements or completed forms of other witnesses to the alleged incident.

6. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (you may add any other information you have, including documents, photographs, maps, etc.): . . . . . .
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/26017
30 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the letter dated 30 June 1993 from the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, States participating in the Central European Initiative (CEI), addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

I would appreciate if you could arrange the circulation of this letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) André ERDÖS
Ambassador

Annex

Letter dated 30 June 1993 from the representatives of Austria Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, States participating in the Central European Initiative (CEI), have the honour to raise with you an important problem relating to the restoration of normalcy in the war-torn areas of the former Yugoslavia.

Before the outbreak of the conflict there, the Adriatic oil pipeline used to play a major role in the provision of oil from the Adriatic port of Omisalj and through Croatia to a number of Central European countries. However, in the wake of the hostilities in Croatia, the pipeline that partly runs through United Nations Protected Areas has been blocked since September 1991. As a result, the countries concerned have been suffering considerable economic and financial losses. The reopening of the Adriatic pipeline is therefore of vital importance to them.

In the opinion of the CEI participating States, UNPROFOR could play a crucial role in the early reactivating of the Adriatic pipeline. In view of the forthcoming renewal of UNPROFOR's mandate at the end of this month, the Governments of the CEI countries would like to draw your attention to this yet unresolved serious problem which adds another international dimension to the ongoing conflict in certain areas of the former Yugoslavia and which remains a major concern for the States of the region. They believe that the reopening of the Adriatic pipeline will be a positive contribution to the peaceful efforts to normalize the situation in the area.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Permanent Representative of
Austria to the United Nations

(Signed) Muhammad SACIRBEY
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina
to the United Nations

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Croatia to the
United Nations

(Signed) Karel KOVANDA
Permanent Representative of the
Czech Republic to the United
Nations

(Signed) André ERDÖS
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Hungary to the
United Nations

(Signed) Mario SCIALOJA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Italy
to the United Nations

(Signed) Stanislaw KONIK
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Republic of Poland to the
United Nations

(Signed) Peter TOMKA
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Slovak Republic to the United
Nations

(Signed) Danilo TÜR
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Slovenia to the
United Nations

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Security Council

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S/26018
1 July 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 838 (1993)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In operative paragraph 1 of its resolution 838 (1993) of 10 June 1993, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to submit as soon as possible a further report on options for the deployment of international observers on the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, giving priority to the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), in order to monitor effectively the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions. According to the same paragraph, the international monitors are to be drawn from the United Nations and, if appropriate, from Member States acting nationally or through regional organizations and arrangements. The present report is submitted in order to describe such options, taking into account developments since the Secretary-General's report (S/25000) of 21 December 1992.

II. TASKS ARISING FROM THE RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS

2. The tasks as they relate to the relevant Security Council resolutions 713 (1991), 752 (1992), 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) have been summarized in paragraph 2 of my report (S/25000) of 21 December 1992. Since then, the Council has adopted resolution 819 (1993) which demands that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) immediately cease the supply of military arms, equipment and services to Bosnian Serb paramilitary units in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Further, the Council adopted resolution 820 (1993), which imposes a number of additional sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and tightens the implementation of existing ones. In particular, in operative paragraph 12 of resolution 820 (1993), the Security Council decided that import to, export from and transshipment through the UNPAs in Croatia and those areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina under control of Bosnian Serb forces with the exception of humanitarian aid shall be permitted only with proper authorization from the Governments of the Republic of Croatia or the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina respectively. In essence, these resolutions would require the border monitors to concern themselves with all movements of regular and irregular military personnel, weapons and other military equipment and supplies as well as goods subject to sanctions from neighbouring countries destined for Bosnia and Herzegovina or the Serb-occupied areas of Croatia.

3. A major consideration concerning the implementation of the present resolution is the fact that the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) had earlier expressed their preparedness to stop all but humanitarian supplies to the Bosnian Serb party. In its resolution, the Council takes note of this preparedness and urges the full implementation of that commitment. However, the highest authorities of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and of Serbia have made it clear that they will not submit its implementation to international monitoring.

4. It will be recalled that in paragraph 9 of my report (S/25000) I pointed out that the mere observing and reporting of traffic across the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina would do little to ensure respect for the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. This could be achieved only by the deployment of United Nations personnel in sufficient numbers and with sufficient equipment to search vehicles and, if necessary, deny passage to forbidden goods. This would require full cooperation by the States concerned. As long as such cooperation is not forthcoming, resolution 838 (1993) cannot be implemented.

III. OPTIONS AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR DEPLOYING A BORDER MONITORING FORCE

5. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has studied the possibilities of monitoring the borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in depth and developed two alternative options. Both these options are based on the following assumptions:

(a) The border monitoring arrangements will require full cooperation from all parties concerned;

(b) Border monitoring ideally will have to include all international borders of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with priority given to those with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Since the latter border is being controlled by governmental agencies of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the monitoring mandate should preferably be implemented from that side only. The same would apply to the border with Croatia;

(c) Given the nature of the terrain and the length of the borders it is impracticable to control the borders completely. In principle, only the major crossing points can be effectively monitored;

(d) Where applicable, UNPROFOR would focus its monitoring activity on the work of the national border control agencies.

6. The options and their respective requirements in terms of human and other resources are set out below. Each requirements table presents separately the requirements for monitoring the borders between Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) [48 major crossing points] and between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia [75 crossing points in addition to those where the international borders of Croatia coincide with those

of the United Nations Protected Areas]. This amounts to a total of 123 crossing points along 1,100 km of borderline.

7. The following table outlines the different options and indicates the extent of monitoring or control, respectively, which would be established at each crossing point by deploying observers and/or troops.

	MONITORING ACTIVITY				RESOURCES	
OPTIONS	OBSERVE	REPORT	SEARCH	DENY ACCESS	OBSERVER/TROOPS	INTERPRETERS
1. Border monitoring	X	X			8 each crossing	4 each
2. Border control	X	X	X	X	Platoon at each crossing	As required

The resource requirements of each individual option are set out below:

Option 1.

BORDER MONITORING											
FRY/B&H (48 OP)						FRY + CRO/B&H (123 OP)					
Observers	Interpreters	Other civilian personnel	Total	Radios	Vehicles	Observers	Interpreters	Other civilian personnel	Total	Radios	Vehicles
410	240	132	782	350	169	1 034	615	284	1 933	830	399

8. It should be noted that in this option the observer teams would not be in a position to check the nature of the goods carried in and out of Bosnia and Herzegovina. If such checks were to be carried out by the observers themselves, a much larger number of personnel with training in customs operations would be required. The effectiveness of this option would, therefore, largely depend on the bona fide cooperation of Croatian and Federal Yugoslav customs officers. In fact, the national agencies would continue to execute their border control functions but would be monitored by UNPROFOR observers. (In the UNPAs, however, the local Serb authorities have refused to permit either UNPROFOR or Croatian officials to exercise border control and customs functions.)

9. Regarding the possible use of personnel from the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) or other regional organizations and arrangements, it is the view of the UNPROFOR Force Commander that it would not be effective to establish mixed teams of UNPROFOR and ECMM members. It would, however, be possible to divide the work, with teams from the ECMM or other organizations monitoring specific crossing points assigned to them. UNPROFOR's headquarters, however, would have to be clearly in command of the arrangement and act as the sole reporting agency to the Security Council.

10. To reduce the requirements in terms of military staff, consideration might be given to filling the monitoring positions with CIVPOL monitors, former customs officials, retired border police officials etc. This would reduce the training time required and could also facilitate closer professional cooperation with their respective counterparts in the border control agencies of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Identifying such officials would, however, require the active cooperation of Governments of Member States. If ex-customs officers and/or border police officials are used, they would be integrated into UNPROFOR's existing civil affairs and Civilian Police structures. This would require additional staff at UNPROFOR Headquarters to provide executive direction and to manage and administer the civilian border monitoring staff.

11. In addition to the above, the deployment of UNPROFOR border monitor teams would necessitate the construction of accommodation at most of the crossing points.

Option 2.

12. This option addresses the possibility that cooperation by the neighbouring countries may be limited or that the Council may wish to establish a higher degree of effective control of the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Full border control would require a capability not only to observe and to report, but also to search, to deny passage and to interdict in cases where the borders have been already crossed. UNPROFOR would in effect supersede the national authorities in respect of certain national border control functions.

13. To fulfil such a mission, UNPROFOR estimates that it would need an infantry platoon at each crossing point. This also reflects the need for a minimum degree of protection for staff deployed at the borders. The total force requirements are presented in the following table:

BORDER CONTROL					
FRY/B&H (48 OPs)			FRY + CRO/B&H (123 OPs)		
48 crossings x 1Pl x 40 each (incl DJPC)		1 920	75 crossings x Inf Pl x 40 each		3 000
4 Pl each Coy 12 Coy's x 20 each HQ Coy	12 Coy's	240	4 Pl each Coy 19 Coy's x 20 each HQ Coy	19 Coy's	380
4 Coys each Batt 3 Batt's x 90 each HQ Coy	3 Batt's	270	4 Coy's each Batt 5 x 90 each HQ Coy	5 Batt's	450
Estimated Log spt Batt-level	200		Estimated Log spt Batt-level	200	
200 strong x 3		600	200 strong x 5		1 000
Signal Platoon x 3		180	Signal Platoon x 5		300
Engs Coy		200	Engs Coy x 2		400
			1 Medical Unit		250
			1 Brigade size HQ/HQ Coy		250
TOTAL		3 410			6 030

14. With a total of eight battalions deployed at the crossing points, additional third line logistics support would be required. This would entail expanding the current logistical bases in Zagreb and Split. Accordingly, UNPROFOR's logistical arrangements would have to be augmented by a Logistics Battalion of 1,000-1,200 all ranks.

15. In addition, a number of CIVPOL Monitors, interpreters and civilian affairs as well as administrative personnel would be needed. Moreover, there would be a need to construct significant additional accommodation and to expand the command and control structure of UNPROFOR.

16. The total additional human resources requirements would, therefore, range from 10,300-10,500 troops and civilian personnel. This would, however, be the essential requirement if UNPROFOR were asked to deny passage to arms and other proscribed material.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

17. In evaluating these options the Security Council may wish to bear in mind that world-wide resources for additional peace-keeping troops are increasingly stretched. In the case of the former Yugoslavia, the Force has been gradually increased to some 24,500 troops, military observers and civil police officers. The recent mandate for the establishment of safe areas will require the addition of a further 7,600 troops. Against this background, and taking into account the proposals made to me by the Force Commander of UNPROFOR, I have to advise the Security Council that it would be unrealistic for the Council to authorize option 2 as the means of implementing Security Council resolution 838 (1993).

18. Even for option 1, substantial additional resources in terms of observers and equipment would be required. Before deciding to try to implement this option, the Security Council might wish to establish whether Member States individually, or through their respective regional organizations or arrangements, would in reality be ready to make available the qualified staff required. It might also wish to take into account the current financial situation of the Organization as described in my report of 24 June 1993 (A/C.5/47/13/Add.1), which shows that outstanding contributions to the peace-keeping accounts in mid-June totalled US$ 1,260 million, that total unpaid assessments at that date totalled US$ 2,235.7 million and that "it is highly probable that in the coming months the Organization will not be able to meet its day-to-day obligations". The members of the Security Council may also wish to bear in mind that even if the necessary personnel and finance were available, the effectiveness of option 1 would depend entirely on the cooperation of the neighbouring countries and the parties concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

19. Preliminary estimates of the costs of option 1 will be circulated shortly as an addendum. The preliminary estimates for option 2 would in essence be identical to those already presented in document S/25000/Add.1.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 838 (1993)

Corrigendum

Paragraph 2

The last sentence should read:

In essence, these resolutions would require the border monitors to concern themselves with all movements of regular and irregular military personnel, weapons and other military equipment and supplies as well as goods subject to sanctions from neighbouring countries destined for Bosnia and Herzegovina or the UNPAs in Croatia.

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